the late Mr. Burlingame.

FOREIGN NEWS. FRANCE.

THE TRIAL OF PRINCE BONAPARTE.

PARIS, Saturday, March 19, 1870. The High Court for the trial of Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte for the homicide of Victor Noir commenced to convene at Tours yesterday. The Princess Bonaparte and her children have already arrived there. An enormous crowd of people collected around the railroad depot to see the distin-

Loxnox March 20, 1870. A dispatch from Tours reports that the city is excessively crowded with strangers eager to witness

the trial of Pierre Bonaparte. The trains to that point are overloaded with passengers. The Journal Official of Paris publishes the follow-

ing decree : Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French. To all present and to come. Upon the proposition of our Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and Religion, we have decreed and do de-

First: The Chamber of Judgment of the High Court of Justice is convoked for Monday, March 21, 1870, at 11 e'cleck of the morning, at the Palais de Justice of the city of Tours, Department of Indre et Loire.

Second : Councilor Glandaz will preside over the High Court of Judgment. The functions of Procureur-General to the High Court will be exercised by M. Grandperret, Procureur General of the Imperial Court of Paris, assisted by M. Bergognie, his deputy,

present decree in the Journal Official, the selection by let of the jurers for the High Court shall be made in conformity with the fifteenth article of the Senatus Con sultum of July 10, 1832, and the sittings and examinations shall be conducted according to the forms prescribed

Fourth: Our Keeper of the Scals, Minister of Justice and Religion, is charged with the execution of the present

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, February 19, 1870.

PRINCE BONAPARTE AT TOURS-THE WITNESSES

PRESENT. Paris, March 20, 1810. Prince Bonaparte has arrived at Tours in charge of an officer of the gendarmerie, and accompanied by a chief officer of the police.

Paschal Grousset, who sent Victor Noir to Prince Benaparte on the morning of the fatal affray, and M. Milliere, both on the editorial staff of La Mar scillaise, are also in Tours as witnesses. Rochefort, Grousset, and Milliere were transported in charge of officers because undergoing sentence as prisoners at La Sainte Pelagie

Arrangements have been made to send telegraphic reports of the progress of the trial to the Emperor every two hours. PERSONAL NEWS.

The Emperor and Empress are to be godfather and godmother to the grandson of Embassador Lavallette. M. Emile Ollivier is a candidate for the Academy

ROME.

COUNT MONTALEMBERT'S OBSEQUIES-WHY THE FOPE FORBADE THE FRENCH PRELATES. ROME, Saturday, March 19, 1870.

There will be a meeting of the Œcumenical Council to-day, in order that the Pope may pronounce mass for the late Count Montalembert.

The funeral services of Count Montalembert, or ganized by Gen. De Merode, and in which Bishop Dupanloup was to take part, was countermanded by the Pope, as it was regarded as a manifestation against the Œcumenical Council.

As the incident produced an ill effect mass was ordered to be celebrated in honor of Montalembert by an Italian priest of the Pope's selection.

ROME, March 20, 1870. The Pope forbade the French prelates from celebrating mass for the soul of the Count de Montalembert, considering it a demonstration of hostility to the Œcumenical Council. An Italian bishop offinated, and the Pope attended in one of the galleries As the ceremonies took place while the Conneil was a actual session but few of the bishops could assist. The arrival is expected here of an agent from Al Pasha charged with obtaining concessions to calm the agitation of the Armenians caused by the in fringement of their privileges by the Papal Court. ARQUIS OF BANNEVILLE'S LEAVE OF

ABSENCE. PARIS, March 20, 1870. The Marquis of Banneville, the Reman Embassa for, is expected to arrive here to-day. He has received a conge for eight days, and has been sum oned hither for consultation.

Rome, March 20, 1870. It is believed that the absence of the Marquis of Banneville will last three weeks. The discussion in the Council in the twenty-one canons of the Church will not begin until his return to Rome.

The answer to the note of Count Daru demanding the admission of a French representative to the ouncil has not yet left Rome as was reported.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. BRIGHT'S AMENDMENT OF THE EDUCATION BILL DEBATED AND WITHDRAWN, AFTER BEING OPPOSED BY MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Saturday, March 16, 1870. In the House of Commons last evening, after some himportant business, the Education bill was again

Mr. Vernon Harcourt supported the amendment aggested by John Bright-namely, that the basis the bill should be religious equality; without this ts provisions were unjust. He objected to reguting sectarian controversy to the vestries. The chools in the rural districts were sure to be monopzed by the Church. Parliament, to prevent this ould settle the question on a basis of religious

Mr. Mundella, member for Sheffield, spoke in favor f the bill, taking the ground that the merely permis ive clauses should be made compulsory.

Mr. Hoare, member for Southampton, demanded he withdrawal of the religious clause of the bill. Mr. Jacob Bright, member for Manchester, spoke a favor of the bill, claiming that it provided a school or every child and made attendance compulsory. The debate was continued till the adjournment a

early hour this morning. Mr. Temple favored the project for religious teach ng, and Mr. Beresford Hope (Cambridge University)

Mr. Richard (Merthyr Tydvil) charged the Governpent with underrating the religious sense of the ople, and Messrs. Bailey (Herefordshire) and Fawsett (Brighton) opposed the bill on general principles. Mr. Dilke (Chelsea) favored the Bright amendent, and Mr. Gladstone deprecated it as having a ndency to sunder the Liberal party. He vindicated e bill in a long speech, and eloquently appealed to oth parties to support the measure. He reviewed and analyzed the arguments that had been made

gainst it, and showed that it was not an imperial easure, and that it was non-partisan in its char After speeches by Mr. Hardy and others in support

the bill, Mr. Bright's amendment was withdrawn id the bill read a second time. THE GOLD ASSAY-THE HONDURAS CONTRACT. The officers of the Bank of England have deterined to express the assay of gold in thousandths

sreafter instead of in carats; thus bars will be caldated in 1-2000 parts, instead of 1-768 parts as at The Bishop of Barbadoes died to-day at his home Western England.

Among the sporting men the odds are against the embridge crew in the coming race with the Oxfords. The contract for the construction of the Honduras

ilway was signed here on Thursday. The work is be begun within a year. DUBLIN, Saturday, March 19, 1870.

One Booth, an American, has been penjenced to

imprisenment at Londonderry for killing a man named Syle in November last.

REQUIRING THE PRIESTS TO SWEAR. MADRID, March 20, 1870.

The official gazette publishes a decree requiring the bishops and clergy to take the oath to the Constitution within one month.

THE SCHELDT DUES.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 19, 1870.

Mecklenburg has ratified the treaty for the abolition of the Scheldt dues. King William yesterday received the eldest son of

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, March 20, 1870. The Portuguese Government will send an expedition to restore order at Macao.

THE HAVANA PRESS ON THE EECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

HAVANA, March 19.-The Prensa and Diario de la Marina have editorials to-day on the unfriendly omments of American newspapers on affairs in Cuba. They both intimate that if the American Government would send commissioners here, they are positive that such commissioners would disprove the assertions lately made by Gen. Quesada about the condition of the rebellion and other matters, and America would discard forever the question of the recognition of belligerent rights to the insurgents. GEN. DE RODAS'S JOURNEY TO NUEVITAS-GEN NAPOLEON ARANGO WITH HIM.

Havana, March 20.—Captain-General De Rodas, ac companied by Secretary Fernandez and Gen. Ferrer de Canto of the New-York Cronista and his full staff, sailed this afternoon for Nuevitas. On his arrival there he will proceed to Puerto Principe. The length of time he intends to be absent is not known. Gen. Napoleon Arango, late of the rebel army, arrived in Havana this morning and sailed with the Captain-General, in order to aid him with his influence in the restoration of peace. THE SPANISH PRESS ON THE SITUATION-"CUEA

IS LOST. Under the heading "Cuba is Lost," La Disussion of Madrid, of 18th of February, publishes a dole fal leader upon the Cuban question. It says:

We have made it evident, and our readers must be aware of the fact, that ideas are not to be fought with, nor to be conquered by bayonets, but only by ideas. We have shown that, though the insurrection might be con quered so far as territory was concerned, yet that nothing would be really gained. We have also maintained, ever since we began discussing this Cuban question, that the insurrection which broke out at Yara was full of conse quences necessarily fatal for the mother country. This, and much more, has been said by La Discussion, but our We have never been fatalists, but seeing all that has hap pened in Cuba how can we change the opinions we have heretofore expressed in the matter! Inspired now, as ever, by the promptings of our conscience, and moved alone by an ardent and unmistaken patriotism, we feel that we ought to speak out, and say to the entire nation : 'Cuba is lost.' This is true, whether the insurrection triumphs or is subdued. To this gloomy extreme is the estion now brought in this hour so madly brought on. of which are against the mother country, against the inereign rights. The one proclaims independence, and, besides, desolates and destroys the fields of the once nappy Antilles; the other combats to sustain the Spanish flag. Yes, but it would sustain itself with Slavery, without law, and by a rule special and arbitrary. The latter continues to exist, because it lives upon privileges and favors. In truth, both of these movements, though traveling by different routes, lead us to the same end; and, if we ought to struggle against the first, we should energetcally crush out the second. Here is the terrible dilemma

JAPAN. AFTAIN EYRE OF THE STEAMER BOMBAY AL-LOWED TO DEPART, NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROTEST OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER— AMERICAN INDIGNATION-JAPANESE PERSE-

SAN FRÂNCISCO, March 19.-At Yokohama the Oneida disaster agitated the community during the en-Capt. Eyre was allowed to take passage in he Bombay, notwithstanding the repeated requests and final demand of Mr. Delong, the American Minister, upon the British authorities for his arrest and criminal trial. The sentence of the court suspends Capt. Eyre for six nonths. The Americans are indignant, not only at th ntence, but in consequence of the intolerable English solence to which Mr. Delong was subjected during the

Capt. Roe, Chief of Staff of the United States steamer Delaware, had reached Yokohama, and would immediately hold a naval court of inquiry. The only bodies found are those of Capt. Williams and the ship's carpen-

native Christians escaped deportation, and it is said that they now demand that the foreign ministers and missionaries shall be prohibited from teaching the natives or in any way promulgating their faith.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Sunda ran into and immediately sank the North German ship Carrie

Jane. The crew were saved. From Hiogo, Nagasaki and Osaka there are terrible ecounts of native Christian persecutions and deportaons. Sex and family ties are wholly disregarded. At Yeddo, from 4,000 to 5,000 houses were destroyed by fire on the 4th and 5th of February. The American Consulate narrowly escaped destruction. There is a bad feeling toward foreigners in all directions. The foreigners in Japan, and especially the foreign officials, are narrowly watched and guarded.

CHINA.

TROUBLE AT FORMOSA-IMPERIAL FURNITURE-EXTRAORDINARY SALE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19 .- At Tientsin the weather was cold and business dull. At Hankow and elsewhere business was suspended in consequence of the general celebration of the New Year. At Formosa there

general celebration of the New Year. At Formosa there had been trouble on account of an attempt by the Mandarins to prevent a shipment of camphor by English merchants. It is reported that a price had been set on the heads of certain foreigners.

Shanghai advices state that the Emperor was receiving mirrors and household furniture from Paris. The Camese steamer Confucius had been lost on the Yangtze River.

The French steamer Thabor had arrived via the Suez Cahal. The Pekin Government has issued a proclamation offering to sell rank, title, and office.

At Hong Kong the loss of the Oneida created a profound sensation and cast a gloom over the community.

Capt. Fanikner, who was wrecked in the bark Ellery, died in the hospital from the effects of his exposure.

VENEZUELA.

THE MIXED COMMISSION AND ITS AWARDS-THEIR INVALIDATION-CHRONIC WAR.

Washington, March 19.-The official corre pondence just published shows that the Government of Venezuela maintain that there were some irregularities the execution of the mixed commission relative to claims which tend to invalidate a portion of the awards The sums which the Republic of Venezuela has paid to The sums which the Republic of Calebra amount in the United States for the creditors do not amount in the aggregate to the overdue interest. Mr. Paul, who came

The sums which the Republic of Venezuela has paid to the United States for the creditors do not amount in the aggregate to the overdue interest. Mr. Paul, who came hither as the Minister of that Republic, was intrusted with certain explanations, but his sudden death prevented their presentation to this Government.

By invitation of the Minister of Foreign Relations the representatives of the United States, France, England, Holland, and Denmark, the creditor nations met him at conference on the 19th of December. As soon as they had assembled the Acting President, Gen. Monages, came in and directed the conversation. He stated that the condition of the country was such, and the want of resources so great, that the treasury was without the means of enabling the Government to put down the revolutionary movements, increasing daily in number, as long as the inability of the Government to move its troops continued; that if the creditor representatives would consent to a cessation of the payments of 15 per cent for only three or four months and allow the Government to use that fund during that period, public tranquility would be restored and the amount of states collected at the Custon-House would be greatly increased, while the income from duties was greatly diminished and would be still further lessened by the cessation of importations, if these disturbances continued. That as it was the interest of the creditors of Venezuela to do anything in their power to increase the ability of their debtor to pay, he had invited this conference in the hope and expectation that upon such showing you would consent to such a supposition and use by this Government of those

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870.

funds. At the request of Minister Partridge's colleagues he replied that they must decline to enter into any such agreement; that they could not consent, under any circumstances, to any such diversion or suspension of payment, against which they had already had occasion to protest; and that while they regretted this the public order was disturbed and a continuance of civil war threatened, they could not agree to make any loan of the proceeds of the fifteen per cent, nor to its diversion to any other purpose than the payment of the diplomatic claims. The Minister of Foreign Relations then said, that from consideration to the nations represented, the conference had been asked for, in order to make known to us the facts and the indispensable necessity which was forced on this Governments to use all means that could be reached to preserve its existence; that the last could only be secured by suspending all payments and devoting all receipts to the continuance of the Kational safety, and to the support of the troops of the Government; that they had hoped to meet an easy concurrence on our part, since we could only hope for continuing payments by the success of the Government against the factions; but since that was not to be had, the Government would have to fuitil its first duty to itself, and provide from any and all its means for its own continuance. After some further conversation, the conference ended. In a subsequent letter, Minister Partridge, under date of January 18, says: "The state of civil war and continual revolt, first in one State and next in another, has become the confirmed and regular condition of the republic. Venezuela is precisely in that condition of anarchy and bankruptey in which Mexico was in 1861."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTION OF A PRESI-DENT-UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT - SOWING THE SEEDS OF FUTURE TROUBLE.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 9 .- Since my last, the Chamber of Representatives has assembled in constitutional majority for the purpose of proceeding to the definite establishment of the government of the republic. The first thing in order was to complete the Senate, so that both legislative bodies could unite in joint session, according to the Constitution, to elect a President for four years. But grave difficulties have presented themselves in the way of choosing Senators. Under the Constitution of 1867, the right of nominating Senatorial candidates belongs to the secondary electoral Assemblies in each arrondissement. But the members composing those Assemblies, elected by the primary Assemblies of the people in 1867, have been gravely compromised during the revolution just closed, and have lost their official status. Hence, until the primary Assemblies of the people can be convoked again, there are no persons constitutionally entitled to nominate the Senators. The Provisional Government has assumed to cut the Gordian knot by taking upon-fiself the responsibility of sending a list of 75 Senatorial nominees to the Chamber of Representatives, pleading the inexorable necessity of circumstances. Under the Constitution of 1864 the Executive had the right to nominate the Senators, sending in three names for each Senatorial place vacant, and from which names the Chamber made a choice of one to fill the vacancy. The Provisional Government has acted after that precedent, and, as 25 Senators are now to be elected, they have nominated 75 candidates. Last week, however, the Chamber decided that it had no right to accept such a list, as it would be clearly unconstitutional. Unfortunately for Constitutional Government in Hayti, the Chamber has not remained firm. Outside pressure has been brought to bear, and they have rescinded their former decision, and, having accepted the list of of the Provisional Government, the Chamber has not be senatored from the law resulted the senators and the place of the Provisional Government in the probability is that this constitutional order are in favor of awaiting the result of the elections now choosing the Senators. All friends of constitutional order are in favor of awaiting the result of the election of a President for some weeks longer, and as his immediate election is considered urgent in the interests of public order, the probability is that this constitutional irregularity will be winked at; the Senate formed ou selves in the way of choosing Senators. Under the Constitution of 1867, the right of nominating Senatorial can-

The action of the Provisional Government in sending Commission, headed by Gen. Danger, to the South The action of the Provisional Government in sending a Commission, headed by Gen. Damien, to the South to expostulate with the Picquets, who refused to lay down their arms after the overthrow of Salnave, and in dispatching two war vessels to bombard their principal stronghold in the event of their refusing to listen to reason, has had a salutary effect, and the pacification of these people is now daily expected. The Provisional Government has issued a general annesty in their favor, if they will lay down their arms at once. This, it is said, they have expressed themselves willing to do, provided the lives of their officers be spared. The annesty includes these officers, the only man excepted from its terms of pardon being the leader of the Picquets, one Jacquet, who has arrogated to himself the title of Fresident of the Republic since the fall of Salnave.

THE NEW DOMINION.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON COMMERCE. Ottawa, March 19 .- On Monday next Sir A. T. Galt will move the following amendment to Mr. Hun

That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, representing that the increasing preductions of the Dominion demand a more extensive market and a more unrestricted interchange of commodities with other countries; that great advantage would result from placing the Government of the Dominion in direct communication with all the British possessions and foreign States which might be willing to negotiate for commercial arrangements tending to this result; that it is expedient to obtain from the Imperial Government all increasary powers to enable the Government of the Dominion to enter into direct communication for such purpose with the British possessions and foreign States, and the British possessions and foreign States, and that in all cases such proposed commercial arrangements shall be subject to the approval of Her Majesty. THE EXTRADITION CASE.

TORONTO, March 19.-Richard B. Caldwell was again before the police magistrate this morning. The nagistrate said he had to-day received a letter from the prisoner's counsel, asking that the decision be postponed until Thursday next. His worship forwarded the letter to the counsel for the presention, but received no reply. He presumed that the counsel for the prosecution did not agree to an adjournment, and, therefore, he committed the prisoner to jail, to remain there for extradition under the treaty.

THE ENCROACHMENTS OF AMERICAN FISHERMEN. HALIFAX, March 19.-In the Assembly vesterlay Mr. Kirk presented a petition from fishermen, mer chants, and inhabitants of Cape Canso, complaining the encroachments of American fishermen, and asking the Government to bring the facts contained in the petition to the notice of the Dominion authorities, and to we the adoption of measures for protecting the fisheries

SINKING OF THE BOTTOM OF THE HARBOR OF ST. JOHN.

St. John, March 19 .- A singular phenomenon occurred at the commencement of the storm yesterday morning. A rumbling noise was heard, and immediately afterward a portion of the bottom of the harbor, on the Carlton side sunk bodily, so that where before at low tide there was beach there are now 20 feet of water. Some wharves were destroyed and immber carried adulf.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

APPROVAL OF THE COURSE OF MR. DELONG-FUNERAL OF CAPT. WILLIAMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 .- All of this morn ng's papers contain editorial comments on the proceed-ngs of the Naval Court of Inquiry held in Yokohama on the Opendar disaster, and all condemn its action. The ings of the Naval Court of Inquiry heat in 1 oxonama on the Oneida disaster, and all condemn its action. The course pursued by Minister Delong is approved.

The funeral of Capt. Williams, of the Oneida, teck place in Yokohama on the 8th of February. The ceremonics were very imposing. Minister Delong and Lieut. Com. Mullen were the chief mourners. The French, Prussian and English Ministers, the Admiral of the English Navy, and military and naval officers of various nationalities, the Consular staff and a large concourse of civilians were in attendence.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.... ALRANY, March 12.

On motion of Mr. Cullen, the bill relative to dockets of judgments and other papers in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County was referred to the Sub-Committee of the Whole, to be reported complete.

REFORTS

Regulating the fare of horse railroads in Brooklyn; amending the charter offthe Southside and Long Island Railroads, allowing the building of branch tracks, and to run dummy engines in the city of Brooklyn; regulating the investment of the several funds of the State; incorporating the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New York Young Men's Christian Association; relative to the Atlantic Matual Life Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the East River and Bushwick Underground Railroad Company; regulating the Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Companies; incorporating the New-York Warehouse and Transportation Company; relative to the sale of bread in the City of New-York; amending the Mechanics Lien Law for New-York City; providing for the reorganization of the Metropolitan Fire Department of New-York City.

Mr. BAMBER moved that the vote passing the New-York City of the Resolutions.

Fire Department of New-York City.

Mr. BAMBER moved that the vote passing the New-York One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth st. Railroad bill be reconsidered, and that the motion be laid on the table.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY inquired whether this was intended as a censure of Mr. Fields's action yesterday, or an attack on Senator Genet, who introduced the bill in the Senate!

Mr. BAMBER replied that the object was to remove an impression that the members were whipped into voting for the bill, and to hold it over until the conclusion of the investigation ordered yesterday.

The motion was carred and the bill laid on the table.

The report of the Select Committee to inquire into the leases and uses of the waters of the canals of the State.

as noted: To amend the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals—modified and ordered to a third reading: making an appropriation of \$50,000 to tunnel Pine Hill—third reading. The annual report on railroads was received from the State Engineer, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned till Monday evening.

THE MISSING VESSELS.

THE STEAMER SAMARIA SAFE, BUT DISABLED. QUEENSTOWN, March 20 .- A boat from the teamer Samaria reached this port at 6 o'clock this morn ing. She left the steamer 40 miles off, with her shaft broken. Two tugs have gone to bring her in.

THE BARK NEPTUNE. LIVERPOOL, March 19 .- A vessel arrived here to-day which reports having spoken the bark Neptune on the 18th inst. Her cargo had shifted and it had been found necessary to throw a large part of it over-

[This was probably the bark Neptune, Capt. Gittens from New York January 26, for Queenstown, although the Neptune, Capt. Edwards, from Savannah, February 12, for Cork, is still at sea.]

THE EICHMOND MUNICIPAL TROUBLES.

ALL QUIET-GOV. WALKER DEPRECATES GEN. CANBY'S INTERFERENCE.

RICHMOND, March 20 .- The city is quiet tonight. Mayor Eilison's police are in possession of the city. Mayor Cahoon's force of 40 men are still in their Station House, around which a large crowd of blacks has

been gathered all day. On Saturday Gov. Walker addressed a letter to Gen. Canby. After stating the fact that the military force had interfered to prevent the Mayor of the city, elected and quaiffed according to law, from performing the duties of the office, in the seeming intention of enabling a mere pretender to that office to discharge its duties, he asserts that this action was taken without any request by the Legislature or other civil authority of the State, and asks by what law or authority Gen Canby does this.

Gen. Camby replied that his interference was not to aid either contestant, but only to prevent a breach of peace, and his authority for such action is from the President and the Secretary of War, and precedents which, he says, he has cited to the Governor before. His duty, he thinks is, until these matters are adjusted by law, to interfere

to preseve the public peace. To-day, Gov. Walker sent a reply to Gen. Canby's letter in which the Governor quotes all the acts of Congress on the subject to show that Gen. Canby had no shadow of authority for interfering in the municipal affairs, unless called on by the Legislature or State authorities, nor has he any authority in the orders issued by the President or the Secretary of War. He says it is clear from a letter written by Gen. Camby to Mayor Cahoon on the 18th inst., that Gen. Camby had determined to protect Cahoon in exercising the functions of an office, which under the laws of the State he did not and could not hold. Gov. Walker says that as the Chief Executive officer of the State he will see its laws faithfully performed, and when he finds the power of the State inadequate he will call in the aid of the United States. He contends that in a municipal difference in New York, neither Gen. Canby nor any military officer would have interfered, nor should it be done in Virginia, a State that stands on the same footing in the Union with any other.

An appended letter from Mayor Ellison states that Gen. Canby, on the night of the 17th inst., said he would get Cahoon's friends to advise him to withdraw his men from the Station-House, and Ellison should discharge his special police and take possession. The next day Gen. Lawby brings! Took pressession. the subject to show that Gen. Canby had no shadow of

LATEST-A COLLISION BETWEEN MAYOR ELLI-

A POLICEMAN KILLED. RICHMOND, March 20-Midnight .- A dense crowd of blacks standing all day around Cahoon's headquarters, at the Third Station-House, so blocked up the

them away. At 11 o'clock he sent a force of men there, who proceeded to clear Jefferson-st. They were fired upon by the negroes, and Richard Bush, a member of the special force, was instantly killed, and Capt. William Knox wounded. The Ellison police then fired on the crowd, who, after resisting the attack, were driven off. The ne groes carried their dead and wounded, if there were any, with them. The police succeeded in clearing the streets, and at this time all is quiet. Bush's body was taken to

THE INDIANS.

A STRONG REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE PRO POSED TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

Washington, March 20 .- The principal chief

DEPREDATIONS-BY THE COMMNCHES IN TEXAS-A WAR PARTY PUNISHED BY THE SETTLERS. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Advices from Austin, Texas, state that a party of Comanche Indians recently made an attack between San Saba and Camanche in that State on four men, driving them from their wagons. The Indians took their wagons and chopped them up, and left. The bodies of two Indians, killed during the fight, were afterward found. The white men all escaped. A party of men were raised immediately and started in pursuit, and came upon th Indians in their camp. A fight ensued which resulted in the Indians being defeated, and six of them killed. One white man was killed. It is also stated that every raid the Indians make on the frontier, more or less of the white men are killed or women and children butchered or carried away, and a great many more whites are killed than Indians.

Another statement says on the 6th instant a party of Indians came within three miles of the Fort McKavette military post, and carried off a Mrs. Fields.

THE PIEGAN EXPEDITION-AN EXPLANATION FROM GEN. SULLY. CHICAGO, March 20 .- The following corre spondence will be published in The Tribune to morrow;

spondence will be published in The Tribine to morrow:

HELENA, Mentana, March 6.

To Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, General: I see by
to-night's papers a telegraphic dispatch from the Associated Press in regard to Baker's attack on the Plegrans,
which may place me in a faise light in regard to what I
have written to the Interior Department and what are
my opinions in regard to the matter.

The telegraphic report makes it appear as if I censured
the actions of Col. Baker and the inflittary authorities;
and as your name is brought in this same telegraph. the actions of Col. Baker and the military authorities and as your name is brought in this same telegram, take the liberty of sending you my report to the Com missioner of Indian Affairs on the subject. Please ex-cuse the mistakes which the clerk has made. I had no time before the mail started to have another copy made A. G. SULLY, Lieut. Col. Third Infantry.

In his report to the Commissioner Gen. Sully says: I have delayed making my official report to you covering the late attack of Col. Baker's command on amp of the Blackfeet. Col. Baker's attack was a co-

camp of the Blackfeet. Col. Baker's attack was a complete surprise, and the punishment he gave them was one of the most severe lessons that the Indians have received. It is to be hoped this lesson will inspire them with some respect for the Government. The small-pox, which they had at the time, has since spread fearfully among them.

This may strike such terror among them and make them so dejected this Winter that there may be no difficulty in making arrangements with the nations text Spring that will secure peace in this section of the country for a year or two at least, for i do not believe perfect peace can be secured till measures are taken to stop the Indians north of the line from stealing horses and selling them in the British possessions. However, in About two months matters will develope themselves, and we will be better able to form an opinion of what their future conduct will be.

POLITICAL. TENNESSEE.

PPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE-THE STATE DECLARED TO BE "QUIET AND ORDERLY"-A WELCOME FOR THE UNITED STATES TROOPS. NASHVILLE, March 10 .- A meeting of citizens

respective of party, convened in Nashville to-day, to test against Congressional interference in the affair Tennessee. Mayor Morris presided. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the population of Tennessee are as quiet and orderly as the same number of people any photo, and that there is no nocomity for inferference on

the part of the Federal Government to suppress disorder; the part of the Federal Government to suppress distance denouncing the exagerated statements made abroad relative to the internal affairs of the State, and pledging the people to maintain the integrity of the laws. State and National, at all hazards. The meeting also adopted a resolution of welcome to the United States troops sent here to sustain the authorities; and a memorial to Congress upon the condition of Tennessee, and the unfounded charges made against the peacefulness and patriotism of the great mass of the people.

NO DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OF FICERS-LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Sr. Louis, March 19.-The Democratic mem hers of the Legislature, in caucus last night, at Jefferson City, adoped a resolution—declaring it mexpedient to call a State Convention, or to nominate candidates for State offices, at the general election next November.

The House Committee on Registration will report a bill to-day providing various amendments to the Registration law, including one for the registration of all men, with out regard to race or color. The Senate, yesterday passed a bill for the condemnation of the property con tiguous to the approaches of the bridge at this point. It provides that \$500,000 of the expense shall be borne by the city, and \$200,000 by the County of St. Louis; also, that the proposition shall be submitted to a vote of the

that the proposition shall be submitted to a vote of the people.

The Joint Special Committee to Investigate the management of the penitentiary in 1807, submitted a majority and a minority report to the House yesterday. The former states that the Committee reopened the investigation, and afforded the parties implicated every opportunity for defense. After a long and patient hearing, they have reached the same conclusion they reported at the opening of the session, viz.: that the management of the penitentiary during the period specified was of a most reckless character, and highly detrimental to the interests of the parties most interested. Ex-Auditor Thomas, ex-Warden Swift, and nearly all the officers of the prison government, and several other officers, are charged with receiving work and supplies from the prison, which was not charged to them, or otherwise accounted for. The Committee have resumed the legal steps taken to compel the delinquent officers then in power to pay for the labor and supplies unaccounted for, and demand that such wanton violation of official faith shall not be passed over in silence. The minority report dissents from these views, and fully vindicates Messrs. Thompson and Swift. Both reports have been ordered to printed.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

The Massachusetts Senate refused a third

....Stacy B. Bancroft, formerly of the firm of

.... Francis Lousada, English Consul for Mas-sachusetts and Rhode Island since 1859, died at Boston on Saturday, aged 54. ...P. G. Comstock's paper mill, in West Stockbridge, Mass., was burned on Thursday night. Loss \$15,000; insurance \$5,000.

....Gen. W. A. Dudley, formerly President of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad, died at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday. A daughter of J. Rodenburger, of Balti-... The largest train that has ever passed over the Union Pacific Railroad, arrived in Omaha last night. The train consisted of fifteen cars, carrying over 400 pas-

....A letter from Sioux City, Iowa, dated March 16, says the most violent and severe snow storm that has visited that region during 15 years has been raging there for 70 hours. George W. Pierce, of Westfield, Mass., accused of attempting to extort \$25,000 from James Fisk, Jr., has been committed, in default of \$3,000 bail, to await his trial in May.

....The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that farmers are required to make returns of produce sold within the year, but not required to return produce raised until the same is sold.

... Benjamin A. Smith committed suicide on Saturday in the St. James Hotel, Boston. He left a note stating that his family were in New-York, and that he was friendless, penniless, and discouraged. ... A writ has been issued against the Directors of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library, returnable on the first Monday in April, requiring them to show cause why the Library should not be kept open on Sundays.

Judge Carleton of the Probate Court of Morgan County, Ala, was murdered at Decatur on Thur-day night just after getting off the cars from Louisville Three men fired on him with shot guns, and killed him

...An attempt was made on Saturday to blow up the residence of the Belgian Consul in San Fran-cisco. The Consul is now on a visit to Europe, and the house is rented. The building was considerably dam-aged, but no one was injured. ... The base-ball season will open in Cincin-ati on the 16th of April with a game between the Red tockings and a picked nine. The Red Stockings will at in the same order as they did last year, and occupy he same positions. They are practicing daily.

...On Friday evening Everret Van Loon On Friday evening Everret Van Loo son of ex Sheriff Samuel Van Loon, was shot by Jo Gallagher in a drunken row in Jessup's Tavern Plymouth, Penn. He died in less than two hou Gallagher has been committed to jail to await trial. Mayor Fitch of New-Haven has called a

special meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners to receive charges against the Chief of the Police, William J. Bowen, who, it is asserted, was detected, on Saturday evening, in the commission of a criminal and immoral act. ... The Rev. William F. Collins, pastor of the Methodist Church in Fair Haven.

Methodist Church in Fair Haven, Conn., was stricken by paralysis soon after commencing his sermon yesterday morning. He is not expected to live. Mr. Colina is well known throughout the New-York East Conference.The New-Jersey Chancellor has decided that both the principal and interest due on a mortgage made and dated prior to Feb. 25, 1862, the date of the Legal-Tender act, must be paid in lawful gold and silver coin, if required by the mortgagee, and the decree was made accordingly.

....The Society of the Army of the Potoma will hold its second remain on the 9th of April next i Pulladelphia. The annual oration will be delivered b Gen. John H. Martindale. The President and several members of the Cabinet; Gen. Sherman, Admiral Porter and many other distinguished guests will be present.

gation were assembled in an incomplete French Catholic church in Fall River, Mass., to witness the blessing of the corner-stone, the foor gave way, and about two hundred people fell twelve feet into the cellar. Twelve or fifteen are known to have had limbs broken, and many others were injured. ... The bleachery and dye-works of S. Merry Co., at Pawtucket, R. L., were almost entirely destroyed til o'clock on Saturday night, by the explosion of a kerr, he keir was filled with yarn for bleaching, and a skein

became wedged in the steam conducting pipe, causing the disaster. The loss is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$30,oo. No person was injured.The reports from the San Diego (Cal.) gold fields continue favorable. A large number of ledges have been found, some of which are very rich. The piacer diggings are not extensive. Two mining districts have been formed, and a town has been laid out. It is intended to prospect the range south into Lower California, which is believed to be rich in gold.

... The wooden block west of Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor, Me., was partially destroyed on Satur-day. The following are the sufferers: U. A. Dresser & Son, clothing, \$4,000, insured for \$2,000; William H. Flagg, boots and shoes \$7.000, insured for \$4,000; Timothy Hur-ley and James Hurley, insured: Bugbee & Co., loss \$10,000, insured; J. E. Chapman, \$1,000, insured; S. W. Sawyer, saloon, insured.

.The contract for constructing the Connecticut Vailey Railroad, running parallel with the Con-necticut Rivet, from Hartford to Saybreek—44 miles— was on Saturday awarded to Clyde & Dillon, contractors, the work to be completed before the close of next Win-ter. They will commence immediately, at about twelve different points. The bid was \$625,000, and they take 15 per cent of it in stock.

.The Grand Jury of the Chicago Recorder's Court have found bills of indictment against three members of the Board of Public Works, and Rufus Rose and Cass Chapman, architects of the new Court-House. The bills charge the parties above named with erecting a building dangerous to the lives of the workmen and the future occupants thereof, &c., contrary to the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Illinois.

Francisco on Saturday, from Hong Kong Feb. 12, and Yokohama Feb. 23. The Chima brought about 80 passengers, including the following for New York: H. L. Emory, Geo. B. Hygate, Edward Harriman; and for Europe, N. Dunnys, Curtain J. Stapieton, and Capt. R. H. Abbott. Her cargo consisted of 10,890 packages of tea, and 165 bales of slike—5,750 of the former and 48 bales of the latter being for New-York. On Friday night a fire was discovered it the dry goods store of Hayden Brothers, in St. Louis. The goods, counters, and shelving on the first floor, where the fire did not reach, were found to be saturated with ben-

from the city.

... Gore block, a six-story structure, corner of Greene and Pitts-ats, Boston, was partially burned on Saturday. The three upper stories were completely demolished and the lower floors drenched with water. The total loss was \$50,000, divided between the American Suspender Company, the Eylet Tool Company, the Leavett Sewing Machine Company; L. Barber, sewing machines; Edwards, Fernald & Kershaw, safes; E. Seavy, grocer; the Boston Milling and Machine Company, and the owners of the building. George Demary of Engine No. 10, was caught in the upper story, and narrowly escaped suffocation. He was rescued by his comrades at great peril. Sargent & Harris, carriage manufactory, in Sudbury-st., was damaged by fire, which broke out an hour later, causing a loss of \$5,000, E. G. Pratt, harness-maker, Foster & Nash, cork-cutters, and J. II. Hies, glass dealers, being the urinomial sufferers.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

NEOUNDED RUMORS OF COMMISSIONER DE-LANO'S RESIGNATION-THE CASE OF GEN. AMES-THE MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS DE-MAND HIS ADMISSION-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1870. Rumors of Commissioner Delano's resignation were cur rent here yesterday, and are resterated to-day. At the revnue bureaus there were the most carnest denials of the fact, and Mr. Delano himself asserts that he not only has not resigned, but has no intention of resigning. The report was started by some New-York jobbers, who an nounced that a misunderstanding had arisen between the Commissioner and Secretary Boutwell on the Collector Sailey matter in New York. The New-Yorkers allege that Mr. Delano desired to retain Bailey as Collector of the Thirty-second District, the most valuable in the country, and that Mr. Boutwell and the President de aded to remove him, which incensed the Commissioner. The facts are, that Mr. Delano had determined to remove Bailey more than a week ago, and that he only delayed

his action until a satisfactory successor might be found. It is understood that the case of Gen. Ames, Senator elect from Mississippi, will be brought up in the Senate to-morrow. The Judiciary Committee, excepting Senators Stewart and Rice, are opposed to Ames's admission, but a canvass of the Senate shows a majority in favor of his admission. A dispatch has been received from Jack son saying that the Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus on Friday evening, and determined, in case the Sanate refused to admit Gen. Ames, that they

Gen. Butler, as President of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, has made his annual report to Congress. It appears that there are at this time 2 802 bene ficiaries in the various asylums, as folloows: At Central Asylum, Dayton, Ohio, 1,637; Eastern Branch, Augusta, Me., 635; North-Western Branch, Milwaukee, 425; Philadelphia Branch, 419; New-Jersey Soldiers' Home, Newark, N. J., 323; Rochester Branch, Rochester, N. Y., 170; Maryland Soldiers' Home, Baltimore, 33; Union Relief Association, New-York, 21; New-York State Home, 50; begging, organ grinding, and other like pursuits, so commonly indulged in by cripples in the cities, are carried on by associations which pick up all the cripples to be found willing to be employed in such pursuits, at starvng salaries, and that these associations make large sums of money, frequently as high as \$20 per day, from each employé out of the misguided benevolence of mankind. The managers of the asylums also announce that they have full ability and accommodation to take care of every disabled soldier in the United States, who applies to them; that they have never refused to take care of honorably-discharged soldiers, and that it is the fault of the soldier alone if he is either supporting himself by begging, or become dependent upon aims or the charity of anybody, or is asking any aid from any State in the Union. No soldier, disabled in the line of his duty, and able to show it, who has been honorably discharged from the service, has ever been denied admittance into the Asylums. If there are any disabled soldiers who are not provided for, it is either because they refuse to go to the Asylums, or, having been, have so conducted them cives, after repeated warnings as the consequences of their conduct, as to become nuisances and a disgrace to the name of soldier, and have been, therefore, dishenerably discharged or expelled.

To the old statement that the negro is too lazy to work, to better answer can be made than the statistics this day published by the Freedman's Savings Bank of this city. Four years ago it was taking in less than \$1,000 a day in deposits; the past year it has averaged over \$14,000 a day. In March, 1866, it had \$199,283 in its vaults; in March, 1870, \$1,657,006. Of the 26 cashiers at its various branches, 13 are colored men. Its largest branch is at New-Orleans, and the next largest at Vicksburg. The Special Committee on the Decay of American Co

merce, Mr. Lynch in the chair, met yesterday, and gave

a final hearing to the representatives of the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, a bill for the incorporation of which is now before the Com-mittee. Capt. J. C. Jewett, General Manager of the Company, spoke first in explanation of the general objects. the special advantages claimed by the proposed route, and what it was hoped would be accomplished if the encouragement asked for was obtained. The general plan of the Company has been reported before in THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Bryant of Boston called attention to the extent of country which the proposed route would drain, occupied by at least 100,000,000 persons. He also referred to the advantage to be derived by a direct trade through the Sucz Canal. Mr. Bryant then made a number of interesting statements in relation to Italy and commercial matters therein. Four years ago he had visited that country for the purpose of investigating the prospects of a projected direct line of steamships from Boston. His mission be wn there through notices in the Italian news papers published here. He had received the most flatter subsidies, and from corporations, Chambers of Comserce, &c., in subscriptions of stock, &c. He gave in illustration of the interest manifested the offer made by the Swiss Consul-General of \$20,000 annual postal subsidy if an American line was run to Genoa. Mr. Bryant said that the Italians would purchase our cotton, tobacco, petroleum, lumber, coal, pig iron, and agricultural ample ments, the latter in very large numbers. We compete with the British on their own soil, and supply their colonies with edged tools. By this route we could supply directly, not Italy alone, but Spain, France, South Germany, and all the adjacent regions. Italian merchants had informed him that they could purchase locomotives, engines, and all machinery in the United States at terms more satisfactory than in Great Britain. The Italian manufactures were much more numerous and important than was commonly supposed. Velvet, laces, silks, gloves, fresh fruits, hosiery, works of art, and light wines, were a few of the articles that would be returned to us. The population was twenty-eight millions, of whom ten milions were agriculturists. There were four thousand silk factories, one-half being in Lombardy. There were four thousand miles of railroad running. There were about one hundred ship-yards, and about fifty steamships run from Italian ports. One line, running between Palermo and Holland, began iffeen years ago with two vessels, is now running between two and three score of vessels. The principal man in this Comgany offered to load one American steamer every two weeks, if they would run to Palermo, Mr. Bryant called attention to the traffic which naturally centers in the Mediterranean, and suggested that the proposed route would be a favorite one for all letters to and from Europe direct. Judge Avery of the Branswick and Albany (Ga.) Bailroad followed Mr. Bryant, He gave a description of the character of the country through which the road passes, and declared that they could accommodate at least 1,000,000 emigrants yearly. He urged the passage of this bill as a measure of peace and prosperity for the South. Gen. Hiram Walbridge. President of the Company, spoke briefly in explanation of the Company's ability to raise the needed capital. A dispatch to that effect was road from the Hon. Abrain Wakeman of New-York. Capt. Jewett argued that the proposed route was more advantageous than the ones used by the Northern transathantic lines, being about the same distance, free from leebergs, and having better average weather. Gen. E nies with edged tools. By this route we could supply directly, not Italy alone, but Spain, France, South Yesterday afternoon, while a large congre-

The debate in the House of Representatives on the Tartif bill will be resumed on Tuesday, when it is expected that Representative Allison of lowa, who is opposed to the bill, will express his views on the subject, and Representative Kelley will reply to him. An effort will be made to close the general debate before the expiration of the week.

XLIST CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, March 19.
The House met for debate on the Tariff bill,

UNION LEAGUE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America held its session to-day, ex-Gov. Newhall of New-Jersey in the chair. Among those present were Gov. Geary, Meesrs. Rich of Maryland. Woodall of Delaware, and Pinckney and Dwyer of New-York. The Committee on a new ritual and Dwyer of New-York. The Committee on a new ritual for the League presented a full report, which was considered at length and recommitted for amendments. A delegation of members from Maryland appeared before the Committee to protest against the proceedings of the State Council of Maryland. After discussion, the subject was referred to a Committee consisting of Mr. Baker of New-York, Mr. Buchanan of New-York, and Mr. Woodall of Delaware. The Secretary, Mr. Baker, made a report regarding the state of the organization in Florida, Geotgia, Mississippi, Michigan, and Illinois, which States are now organizing. The mode of organization in Texas was considered at length. E. B. Conover of New-York, lately from Texas, appeared before the Committee and complained of the condition of the Leagues in that State. No action was taken on the subject. The Committee adjourned to meet in Baltimore the second week in Abril.